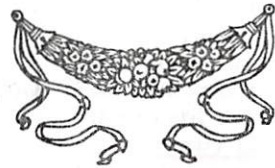


ECHOES OF YESTERDAY

Summit County Centennial History

Compiled by
MARIE ROSS PETERSON
Assisted by
MARY M. PEARSON



PUBLISHED BY
DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS
OF
SUMMIT COUNTY
1947

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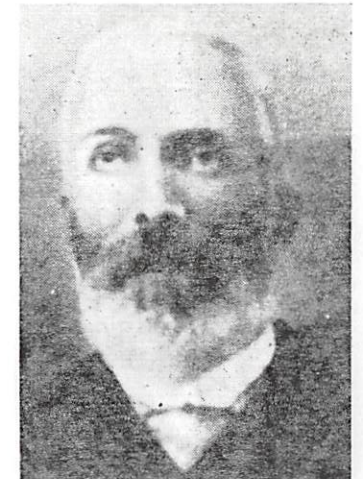
THE BIG HOUSE

You've got to love each brick an' stone,
From cellar up to dome;
It takes a heap o' livin'
In a house to make it home.—Guest.

Charles and Louisa Shill Richins were pioneers of 1853. They were converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in England. Charles, his wife and a daughter Hannah Louisa, crossed the plains with an ox team company, that of Joseph Young, arriving in Salt Lake City Oct. 10, 1853. They lived in Salt Lake for 7 years, then in 1860 Charles received a call from Brigham Young, to go out



Louisa Richins



Charles Richins

the seat of Summit County. First was the discovery that wheat would grow and ripen here and next was the discovery of coal.

In the fall of 1858, William Henderson Smith, a freighter, hauling freight between Salt Lake City and Fort Bridger, Wyoming, drove into the camp ground on Chalk Creek. He noticed that where wheat had been spilled it had taken root, grown, and ripened. He thought that if wheat could be grown to maturity it would be a good location for a farm center. He took some of the bunches of wheat into Salt Lake City. The following Spring he induced two other men, Andrew Williams and Leonard Phillips, to come with him to view the ground. They left Sugar House on the 22nd of April, 1859, with packs on their backs, and on foot, and after battling snow drifts and wind-blown trails, they arrived on Chalk Creek the 26th day of April.

They must have been satisfied with the location for they returned to Sugar House and on the 8th of June these three men with their families and the following men and families—Henry B. Wilde, Joseph Stalling and Thos. B. Franklin, drove their Ox Teams into the Weber Valley. At first the Settlement was called Chalk Creek, but after the discovery of Coal the name was changed to Coalville. Soon other settlers arrived; among them the following: John and Fred Wilde, who had driven freight teams for William H. Smith; Joel Lewis, Andrew Johnston, John Spriggs, John Allen, Howard Livingston, Daniel H. Wells, Bryant Stringham, Stephen Taylor and Fred Birch.

They plowed about five acres of ground and planted grain and some vegetables which produced a fair crop. Wm. Smith located on the ground where the Summit Furniture and Mercantile now stands. His land extended from the Coalville Coop apartments or to the drug store and west to the Weber River. The Wilde's located further South and the ground is still held by descendants of those pioneers.

The last of August or the first of September, 1859, the Edmund Rees family arrived in Coalville. Mr. Rees was ill, so Mrs. Rees had to care for the family and make the living, too. They took up land north of the settlement and lived in a dugout for awhile. Mrs. Rees was the first woman to remain in Coalville all winter. The others returned to Sugar House

for the winter. In the first part of September, 1859, Wm. Wilde, the father of John and Fred, and brother of Henry B. Wilde, with his two sons, Henry and Thomas, and three daughters besides Henry's wife, Jane, and two children were met in Echo by Henry B. Wilde and John and Fred. They came to Coalville, but went on to Sugar House for the winter. They had come by hand carts and Jane had pulled a hand cart all the way across the plains. They arrived in Sugar House the 6th of September and on the 9th Jane gave birth to a baby boy.

Early in the Spring of 1860, the settlers who had wintered in Sugar House returned to Coalville. Wm. Smith with his family started out, but they were caught in a blinding snow storm. Mr. Smith left his wife and children in the wagon and walked to Snyders' Saw Mill, located where Snyderville is now. John and Fred Wilde had been sent to help them. Arriving at the wagon they made their bed under the wagon and Mrs. Smith wrapped herself and children in her feather bed to keep from freezing. All night she would keep calling to John to see if he was alive. In the morning Mr. Smith returned with men and teams who helped them over the ridge and down into Three-Mile Canyon.

That summer they cultivated the land and built their log houses. Wm. H. Smith took out a ditch from Chalk Creek near where the City Park now is. The Wildes and others took water from the Weber River.

In December 1860, John Wilde's wife gave birth to a baby girl. This was the first white child born in Coalville. They named her Clara. Afterward she became Mrs. Clara Welch.

About the time Wm. H. Smith was discovering wheat growing on Chalk Creek, Thomas Rhodes, a roving hunter and trapper discovered outcroppings of coal. He had gone up on a high knoll at what is now known as Skunk's Point, to scan the country for game. He dug out samples of coal with his knife; took them to Salt Lake City, and presented them to Brigham Young. Brigham Young had offered an award of \$1000.00 to any one finding coal within 50 miles of Salt Lake City, Utah. Nothing seemed to have been done about it until in 1860 Brigham Young sent John Muir and Sam Fletcher out to investigate the discovery. They were camped in a large haw-

thorne patch at the forks of the Canyon in Chalk Creek. While dressing one morning, Fletcher saw a deer. He shot it, but only wounded it. Not wanting to lose it, he called to Muir to help him trail it. They trailed it over into Grass Creek, and came upon a ledge of rock standing higher than the surrounding country. Underneath this rock was a ledge of coal ten feet thick. This mine was opened up on what is known as Lion's hill by Daniel H. Wells, Bryant Stringham and Stepehn Taylor. It was called the Old Church Mine. The road to it was very steep and in the spring so muddy that it was almost impossible to get to the mine. Later Gomer Thomas, Superintendent of the mine drove a tunnel in from below so that teams did not have to go up the hill. In 1908 J. E. Pittit, Superintendent, drove another tunnel in to tap the old workings. In them was a post with the names of Sam Fletcher and John Muir on it.

In June, 1859, John Springgs arrived in Coalville and attempted to open a mine upon the Thomas Rhoades find, but on account of the poor quality of the coal he soon abandoned it.

Joel Lewis, H. B. Wilde, and Andrew Johnson were the first to open a mine near Coalville in what is now known as Allen's Hollow. Afterwards they sold a half interest to J. Allen and later sold the rest to Howard Livingston.

After selling the Allen's Hollow mine Andrew Johnson opened up a mine at the head of Spring Hollow. The first mine operated in Spring Hollow was called the Black Diamond. Another was called the Wasatch. Andrew Johnson sold to W. H. Smith who later sold it to the Weber Coal Company. This Company ran the coal mine for many years and furnished work for many Coalville residents.

Farmers would work on their farms in summer and work at the Wasatch or Grass Creek Mines during the winter, besides the miners who had homes or lived in Company homes near the mines.

The Weber Coal Company leased the Wasatch mine to J. H. Roberts who ran it for a number of years. Since the death of Mr. Roberts the mine has been closed.

In 1868 about the time Allen's Hollow mine was opened, three others were being opened. John Spriggs opened one that

ran under the school house hill and under the town. That was abandoned although relatives still own the Coal. John Booth opened a mine in Dexter's Hollow south of town. Numerous small mines were opened, but the only ones being worked are two small mines up Chalk Creek.

During the early days hundreds of tons of coal were hauled, mostly by ox teams, to Salt Lake City, that being the nearest source of supply. It sold for \$35.00 to \$45.00 a ton.

By 1873 a narrow Gauge Railroad, called the Utah Eastern Narrow Gauge, was built to the Wasatch mine. The cars were pulled up to the mine by mules and let down by gravity. The first coal shipped over this line was two carloads shipped to Salt Lake City, May 14, 1873. December 11, 1880, the railroad was completed to Park City.

Soon afterwards the Union Pacific built a line to Park City. There was considerable rivalry between the two lines and finally the U. P. purchased the narrow gauge and it was abandoned.

In 1859-1860, Gilmer and Saulsbury started a Pony Express. They established a station on what afterwards became the Sam Clark farm. A small settlement sprang up near the station and was called Julesburg. Indian troubles began and the settlers were advised to move closer together. They built a fort where the school house now stands.

In 1861 a county organization was established.

The minutes of the court organization follows:

Chalk Creek, Summit County

Utah Territory, March 4, 1861

In pursuance of the act of the Legislature, organizing Summit Co., the County Court met on the date above to complete the organization of Summit County.

A. B. Williams, Jacob M. Truman and Wm. Henefer were appointed selectmen. They were qualified and gave bonds accordingly. Henry Wilde was appointed County Treasurer and filed his bond and took the oath of office.

I. D. Huffeker & Co. presented a petition for a grant of the waters of the Weber and a sufficient amount of timber to justify them in building a Saw Mill in Weber Canyon above what is known as Rhoads hunting grounds. Petition granted conditioned that they build the mill as soon as possible.

March 5, A. D. 1861.

The petition of Samuel J. Sudbury & Co. asking for the exclusive right to locate a mill site on Chalk Creek near what is known as the Sulphur Springs, also the exclusive right to all the timber in the vicinity of said Mill site.

Petition granted.
Coalville, Summit Co.
Utah Tr. March 9, 1861

Co. Court
Special
Term

The Court proceeded to appoint fence viewers in each precinct, No. 1, extending from Lost Creek to the mouth of Echo Canyon. Leonard Phillips and Joseph were appointed in No. 2 extending from Echo to Bradbury's ford on the Weber River. Thomas Nixon and Reynolds were appointed in precinct No. 3, extending from the south line of No. 2 to the Bridge of the Weber near Three-Mile Canyon.

William Boice was appointed precinct No. 4, from the South line of No. 3, to the North end of Kamas Prairie.

George Goodwin was appointed to Road Supervisor in precinct No. 1.

Thomas Nixon was appointed Supervisor in No. 2, Court adjourned.

Sinnedi (Sine die)
Wm. Boyce

At a meeting of the Court December 10, 1861, bills were presented to pay officers for services rendered since the organization of the County.

Judge Wm. P. Vance	11 days	\$33.00
Selectmen:		
A. B. Williams	11 days	33.00
Wm. Henefer	11 days	33.00
Jacob Truman	11 days	33.00
A. B. Williams for 2 days locating road and one day on Committee		8.00
Henry B. Wilde for house rent, fuel and service during March term		25.00

Jacob Huffman was appointed supervisor in No. 2 district.

A. E. Griffen was appointed assessor and collector for 1862.

C. E. Griffen

June 8, 1866 — Court was held in Wanship. We have no records from the last it was held in Coalville in 1862 until June 8, 1866, when it was held in Wanship. It was held in Wanship until June 1, 1869, when it was held at Walton's home in Coalville.

July 30, 1869 — Court met but the Judge was absent because he had the smallpox. The house of Thomas Bullock two miles up Chalk Creek was to be used for the hospital. W. W. Cluff, Mayor of Coalville, reported that no one had the smallpox except those who had been in contact with the Henry Evans or Peter Browne families. Coalville was quarantined against other towns. No one could leave Coalville without a pass and people entering Coalville from other towns were asked to transact their business and leave as soon as possible.

March 7, 1871 — Court met in conversation about a Court house. R. R. Rogers considered it unsafe to commence a building until the R. R. Taxes are settled. He would like to see a design got out and specifications of expenses before starting to build.

March 29, 1871 — Judge Hinckley spoke of visiting Elias Smith P. J. of Salt Lake County at the Court house there, and he presented a design for a Court house, the drawing and specifications made by Chas. S. Cram of Salt Lake City. Court adjourned to visit a site for the proposed Court House on the hill above Coalville. At 3 P. M. they met again and decided to advertise for bidders to build the Court House. Asper asked the contractors to be put under bond so that the County wouldn't be cheated.

Court voted that \$7500.00 be appropriated to start the building.

In 1861, Elias Asper arrived in Coalville. He had been a merchant in Ohio. He brought three wagons with him loaded with merchandise and things for traveling. He had Ox teams and brought 4 or 5 Durham cows. These were the first Durham cows brought to this community. Mr. Asper sold his merchandise to people and took wheat and other produce.

They hauled the wheat to Salt Lake to have it made into flour. At one time, they couldn't get to Salt Lake for the snow, so they ground the wheat in a coffee mill to make their bread.

As the Aspers traveled through from Echo, Mr. Asper took a notion to some land at the mouth of Echo Canyon. They went on to Hoystville, but came back and took up the land for a ranch. They lived in Coalville and occupied part of the lot on which the Stake House stands. Mr. Asper would go to the ranch and cut hay with a scythe and haul it to town. He would drive one team, and his daughter Mary Jane, would drive another. Later they built a home on the ranch and then a hotel in Echo to accomodate the men that worked on the R. R. that came to Utah in 1869. Mary Jane, afterwards Mrs. Weaver, taught a private school. She had as high as ten pupils for \$1.00 a month each. She attended the University of Deseret and graduated from a Normal Course and one in English language and literature. Her father became one of the first Selectmen when the County was organized.

In 1861, Jacob Huffman brought in the first threshing machine, and in 1862 Josiah Rhead established a pottery works in Coalville.

Henery B. Wilde was the Presiding Elder in Coalville until the ward was organized in 1861. Bishop Wilde died in 1875 and Bishop Salmon took charge and was Bishop until the Ward was divided in 1879 when Frank Wright became bishop of one ward and George Beard bishop of the other ward.

John W. Simister was the first choir Leader in Coalville. He was his own organist at first and then Louise Lusty became organist.

In 1865 W. W. Cluff was sent to preside as Presiding Elder over Wasatch, Morgan and Summit Counties and Western Wyoming as far as Lyman or Rock Springs. He established his home in Coalville as that was the most centrally located. The people of these communities donated to buy him a horse and buggy to travel the long distances to different wards under him.

Monday, July 9, 1877, the Summit Stake was organized by Apostle John Taylor, Lorenzo Snow, and Franklin D. Richards. W. W. Cluff was sustained as President of the Stake with Geo. G. Snyder first counselor and Alma Eldredge second.

W. W. Cluff remained in this office until 1901, when he moved to S. L. C. He was greatly beloved by the people he served.

The first church built in Coalville was what is known as the Old Rock School House, still standing and owned by T. E. Moore. It was built by subscription and donation as a gathering place for meetings of all kinds, school, or a place for women and children in case of Indian Raids. It was built in 1865. There was a bell in the tower of this meeting house. The last time it was rung was for Armistice day, November, 1918. It was taken down and placed in the Daughters of Pioneers monument. Mrs. Minnie Brown was Capain of the camp when the monument was built. She was born in Denmark, July 6th, 1685 and is the only surviving member of the company that emigrated from Denmark at the time Andrew Jenson did in 1866.

By 1867 people thought that enough people had settled here to need a City organization. Early in the spring of 1867, they met in the Rock School house and the town was incorporated and the following officers were voted in.

Mayor	W. W. Cluff
	(H. B. Wilde
	(W. H. Smith
Councilmen	(H. B. Clemens
	(Ira Hinckley
	(John Staley

They met and appointed Creighton S. Hawkins, Treasurer; John Boyden, Recorder; John Boyden, Assessor and Collector; Alma Eldredge, Sheriff; John White, Street Supervisor.

The first regular city Election was held March 5, 1869.

Several stores were started in early days. In 1861, Elias Asper arrived with wagon loads of merchandise from his store in Ohio. He sold this merchandise from his wagon or a shed he built. A store was started by Hawkins and Young. J. P. Harlan and G. H. Knowlton started one but sold out to Zion's Cooperative Institution, afterwards called the Coalville Co-op. It was started the 18th of March 1868, with sixteen persons investing and John Boyden Manager. In 1869, a better organization was formed with the following officers:

W. W. Cluff, President
Alma Eldredge, Vice-President

John Boyden, Manager

Later Alma Eldredge became Manager. While he was manager, in 1881 he asked Joseph Warburton to deliver groceries. Mr. Warburton delivered for two and one-half years. He was told that that was the first delivering done in Coalville. Later on Alma Eldredge established a store of his own in the building now occupied by the Morby Store and George Beard became Manager of the Coalville Co-op. Alma Eldredge sold out and became part owner in the Summit Furniture and Mercantile Co. Other stores started were Smith & Wilde, Geo. Wheating Store, Simister and Wright Music Store, J. S. Salmon Store, Miner's Cooperative Store afterwards Walker's store near where the Hospital now stands.

Coalville was a frontier town and desperadoes rode the routes to the east. There wasn't so much trouble with the Indians except for them making raids on the settlers cattle or horses, and Aunt Mary Wilde said they were worse when led by renegade whites.

The settlers decided to erect a larger meeting place. In the spring of 1879 the ground was broken for a Stake House. They encountered quick sand, so hundreds of tons of rock were hauled in to make a solid place to put the building. Thos. Bullock offered the prayer when the corner stone was laid. In the corner stone a place had been hollowed out and into this was deposited a bible, a book of mormon and pictures of W. W. Cluff, Alma Eldredge and Ward E. Pack. By 1886, the building was completed enough to hold meetings in and on October 6th to 8th the Semi-Annual Conference of the Church was held in this building with Apostle Franklin D. Richards presiding.

At a Relief Society conference held September 5, 1884, President Mary J. Atwood presiding, a report from the Fair Committee was read giving a detailed account of the monies received from the Ladies Fair held in Coalville August last for the benefit of the Stake House, showing that twelve hundred and twenty-six and 39/100 dollars had been paid over to the Stake House building Committee.

June 5, 1885, at this Conference it was reported that the work on the Stake house would have ceased had it not been for the help received from the sisters the year previous.

It took twenty years to build and finish paying for this building. It cost between fifty and sixty thousand dollars. The bricks were made under the Court House hill. There were three kilns. One was run by Obed and Wm. Frost. The face of the bricks were hand rubbed.

This building has been used as a Stake house and Ward house up to the present time. It was dedicated May 14, 1899 by Franklin D. Richards.

In 1940 it was remodeled. The plaque on the front was given by the ladies and gathered by the Relief Society. Two Hundred and no/100 Dollars was donated.

Almost as soon as Coalville was settled schools were begun. The first teacher was Mrs. Henry B. Wilde who taught school in her own home. By 1860 a log school house was built on the street just south of Bullocks Service station. Mrs. Wilde taught first, then W. H. Smith, Mr. Sprague, and others. After the Rock School house was built, school was held there and continued to be used for years as a school house. Even after the high school was built it was used for the Domestic Science and Art department. Later, the Church Seminary used it until it was partly destroyed by fire. T. E. Moore purchased it and restored it.

There were private schools in the early days. In 1864, Auntie Harder taught in her own home across the road from Chas. Frosts home. Mrs. Noble taught school in a log home one and one-half blocks north of the Stake House. Mrs. Norton taught school in a log house that stood where Sumner Salmon's house now stands.

WEBER COAL DISTRICT

The coal area of the state of Utah is divided into three coal mining districts, viz: the Uintah district, comprising Carbon, Emery, Grand and Uintah counties on the east; Southwestern Utah district, embracing Iron, Kane, Washington, Beaver and San Juan on the south; Weber district, embracing Summit and Morgan on the north.

The estimated tonnage in these three districts accessible, and accessible with difficulty, is 196,458,000,000 tons, and the total approximate amount of coal extracted from the Utah coal field is 31,000,000 tons, leaving a neat little reserve for

the next generation of 196,148,000,000 tons, with an additional 2,000 square miles that may contain workable seams of coal.

The Weber district contains some 20 square miles of coal land, with seams ranging from 4 to 12 feet in thickness, or an approximate total of 188,300,000 tons, figuring the seam to be 6 feet thick, or enough coal to last the Coalville City power plant till after the present set of boilers are worn out, or should the yearly rate of production remain the same as last year, namely, 149,820 tons, it will take 1,257 years to exhaust the coal in the Weber district, but it is safe to assert that with the best methods of mining coal known now or that may be developed later, not more than 50 per cent of the coal in the Weber district will ever be brought into commercial use, on account of the faulted, broken and eroded conditions of the district.

At the present time there are but four mines working in this district—the Wasatch owned and operated by the Weber Coal Co., with T. J. Lewis as superintendent, and Samuel Clark as foreman. This mine was originally opened in the early sixties and hundreds of tons of coal, taken from this seam contiguous to the present opening, were hauled to Salt Lake City by ox teams. From the meager scraps of history published of those early coal mining days of Summit county it is apparent that coal was the only produce from this part of Summit county that could be exchanged for money or money values. True, lumber was cut at Parley's park during these ox team hauling days, but the revenue from the lumber was not divided as generally or among as great a number as that of the coal revenue; and in this connection, would like to state that it would be mighty interesting for some of us younger men, who follow mining to have a history of the early days of coal mining in Summit county, written by such of the older miners who are yet among us; because from personal inquiry and research, I find but slight reference made to this interesting subject of interesting days in the two published histories of this state.

We have yet a Copely, a Cluff, a Williams, a Dearden, a Birch and others who followed the vicissitudes of coal mining from its earliest days in this county, who could give

us the true facts as they know them, as these men, mentioned, with other prominent ones, such as Samuel Fletcher, John Robinson, William Robinson, Thomas Wright (who have crossed the river), made the history of coal mining in the county. Just as the present day history of coal mining in Summit county would be incomplete without the name of T. J. Lewis, Samuel Clark, James O. Clark, Herbert Morton, Dan Sommers, Gomer Thomas, Edward Sawley, Hyrum Pringle, William S. Wilde, Thomas Rees, M. W. Taylor, etc., so would the early history be incomplete without the names of those I have mentioned.

And as the coal mined from this district in early days brought its revenue, so today hundreds of men, women and children in the Weber district look forward to pay day. In connection with the Wasatch mine we have the Superior Fuel and Briquette Co., under the management of Gomer Thomas as lessee, employing on an average of 35 men, the product of this property being used by the Union Portland Cement Co. at Devil's Slide.

—Rewritten by Rhea M. Bagnell

Wasatch Mine, Owned by the Weber Coal Company

The Wasatch Mine, owned and operated by the Weber Coal Company, a corporation of the state of Utah, was situated two and one-half miles east of Coalville. The mine was connected with the Echo and Park City branch of the Union Pacific railroad by a spur track nearly three miles in length, at the end of which are the mine loading tracks. These loading tracks are so constructed as to permit placing the empty railroad cars at the head of the yard so that the cars could be distributed to any of the three loading tracks leading to the loading chutes at the tippie; the whole system being operated by gravity from the farthest point at the head of the yard to the loaded car tracks below the chutes, where the railroad engine could couple on to the loaded cars without any extra switching.

The mine was opened by a slope driven in the covering sandstone which lies immediately over the coal seam and which forms the roof over the coal. The slope was driven for a distance of 238 feet in the rock to a point where the coal

seam is encountered on its dip from which point the slope is continued in the coal on a 19 degree pitch for a further distance of 662 feet. Levels were driven to the east and west from the slope and the coal was worked out in rooms to the rise of the levels; the coal seam being of an average thickness of 10½ feet and entirely free from rock bands and other impurities.

This mine was fully equipped with automatic dumps of the latest pattern and with elevators, screens, chutes, etc., for sizing and conveying the coal to the cars. The power was derived from a battery of three boilers, each being twenty feet in length and sixty inches in diameter and supplied with hot water from a heater 16 feet in length and 54 in diameter, the water being heated by the exhaust steam from the engines. The hoisting engine was a geared Prescott and Scott machine, cylinders 12 x 16 inches, drums five feet in diameter, hoisting cable of one and one-eighth inch diameter crucible steel with safety attachments for connecting with the mine cars when hoisting.

The ventilation was effected by a seven-foot diameter steel stine fan acting as an exhaust and furnishing an average of 30,000 cubic feet of pure air per minute. The fan was operated by means of 25 horsepower steam engine.

The water from the mine was handled by four large Knowles pumps, two being of the piston type and two of the plunger type. The steam line from the boilers at the surface to the pumps at the pump stations in the mine being four-inch wrought iron pipes and the water column being made of the heaviest and strongest six-inch pipe from the pump stations to the 10,000 gallon water tank at the surface.

The company had about 900,000 tons already developed and ready for immediate extraction and the coal field owned by the company embraces 811 acres with millions of tons of the finest and cleanest sub-bituminous coal in the state of Utah to be opened up for the future needs of the industries of the state.

The Weber Coal Company then leased the Wasatch mine to J. H. Roberts who ran it for a number of years. After the death of Mr. Roberts the mine was closed.

In 1911 coal sold for \$2.75 a ton.

—Written by Rhea M. Bagnell

GRASS CREEK COAL MINING



John Edward Petit

About 1860 coal was discovered in Coalville and the same year in Grass Creek Canyon. It has been recorded in history that the discoverer was General Connors, Commandant then at Fort Douglas, but early Coalville settlers had herded cattle up Grass Creek, and knew that coal was there.

Prior to 1876 we have no official record of coal production for the State, but by 1868-70 coal was being hauled to Salt Lake City by ox teams via Parley's Canyon.

About 1882, the Union Pacific commenced grading at Echo for a narrow gauge railroad to Park City, Utah.

About 1884, a narrow gauge track was laid from the mouth of Grass Creek Canyon some five miles up the canyon to a deposit of coal that showed under the lower ledge of sand rock formation. A number of homes were built, and local and Chinese miners were hired. The coal was taken to Echo and there transferred by hand from narrow gauge cars to the standard gauge cars just as was all freight from Park City, Utah.

This coal was in demand for locomotive use, but was too light in volume, as the spark from the locomotives burned up all vegetation and crops in Echo and Weber Canyon. This coal was then sold for stationary boilers and domestic use for which it was adapted, being a good grade of lignite coal. This mine and railroad were abandoned about 1887 or 1888.

During this period a seam of coal had been developed, known as the Church mine, located on a hill some 3 or 4 miles east of the U. P. mine from which coal of a better grade was hauled to Coalville and other settlements by team. This coal land was a land grant given the Union Pacific by the Federal Government for building the main U. P. line. They received every odd alternate section for so many miles on either side of the right-of-way. Through some deal with the U. P. the Church came in possession of two sections of this land.

In 1895 the church decided to build from the now standard gauge Echo - Park City Railroad, at the mouth of Grass Creek Canyon up to the Cullen mine, some two miles east of the abandoned U. P. mines. It was to take charge of this Cullen mine that I was appointed superintendent, February 1st, 1896, which position I held until the fall of 1899, when I accepted a position at Hanna, Wyoming.

The cause of closing down the Cullen Mine was the massive sand rock roof settling on the soft clay floor which always held more or less water, causing the clay floor to force itself down this 18% grade. This was the main cause of closing all Grass Creek mine openings to the dip.

The old Church mine on the hill was yet in operation under lease by Robinson and Birch as a wagon mine, the main part of the output being hauled by Ira Eldredge and Thomas Rees.

I returned to Grass Creek from Hanna, Wyoming, Feb., 1903, as superintendent and acted as such until May, 1907, when appointed State Coal Mine Inspector by Gov. Cutler, and reappointed by Gov. Spry for two terms.

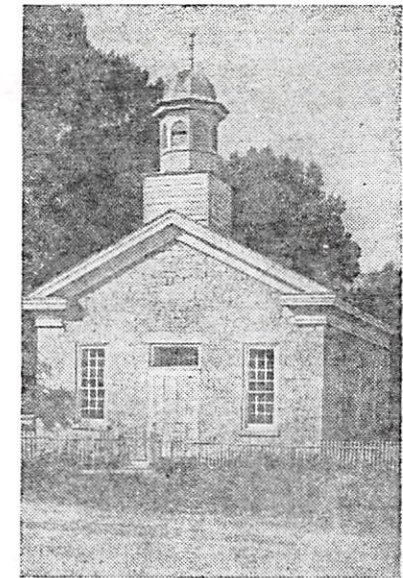
About the year 1910 this Church property was turned over to the Lion Coal Co. of Ogden, who were operating mine properties in Rock Springs, Wyoming, also a mine at Wattis, Utah, that is yet in operation.

After 1910 different parties operated the Church properties in which the Pingree interest of Ogden had a controlling part, with John Roberts as foreman.

Later, we understand, that through some outside influence, Archie Walton, obtained some government money which was spent by local miners in an attempt to revive the property and make a living, but it seems that all available coal had been taken. No one wanted to go to the dip for the good coal still remaining there and which will remain until a different system of mining soft floor coal with a thick overburden sand rock roof has been discovered and put into successful operation.

—Written by John Edward Petit, Price, Utah

FIRST CHURCH THE OLD ROCK SCHOOL HOUSE IN COALVILLE



Old Rock School

Before the year 1863 the early settlers of Coalville or Chalk Creek, as it was then named, had no place to hold their religious services except a small log school house and it soon

became too small for the constantly growing population. So in the fall of 1863 a small group of pioneers gathered together to discuss ways and means to build a larger and a more substantial building for school and religious purposes. This little band of men consisted of H. B. Wilde, Alanson Norton, Andrew Williams, Joel Lewis, Andrew Johnson, John Spriggs, Ira Hinckley, Alma and Edmund Eldredge. They agreed that they would each donate so much labor and divide the actual cash expended among the people of Chalk Creek to donate. In the spring of 1864 the work started on the building. Now those old pioneers had several things to take into consideration. First, was the safety of themselves, their wives and children, for in those troublesome times the Indians and renegade whites were a constant source of worry. Second, was to find a cheap material that was close at hand. Third, was finding the men who could use the material which they had, or in other words, men who knew how to build a house. There was a ledge of stone a short distance from the building spot chosen, so they concluded that the building should be of stone and a small start was made, for quite a large number of loads of stone were hauled on the ground.

In the spring of 1864 and during all of that summer more settlers came in and joined in the task—such men as Thomas Copley, Heber Stalling, Thomas Bullock, and others too numerous to mention. In the spring of 1865 they met and agreed that they would devote as much time as they could possibly spare from their own tasks, and work was started in earnest. Mr. Wm. H. Smith donated several ox teams and wagons to haul the stone and to go to the saw mill for lumber. The mill was located at the mouth of Saw Mill canyon, about five miles up Echo canyon, and was owner and operated by Jacob Huffman. The logs for the lumber were cut and hauled to the mill by the settlers who donated their labor. The work was pushed rapidly ahead under the direction of W. W. Cluff, then presiding Bishop of Summit, Morgan and Wasatch counties, and under his direction the building was sufficiently finished for them to hold their meetings and to use for a school for the children, and for a place of safety in times of trouble. It was also used for an amusement hall for dances and parties until

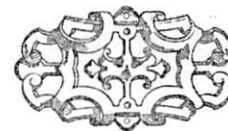
the winter of 1930, when it was used as a seminary, with Lester Norberg as teacher. Unfortunately, the whole inside and roof were destroyed by fire and then it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Moore, who repaired it and now use it and the ground as the Pioneer Motor Park.

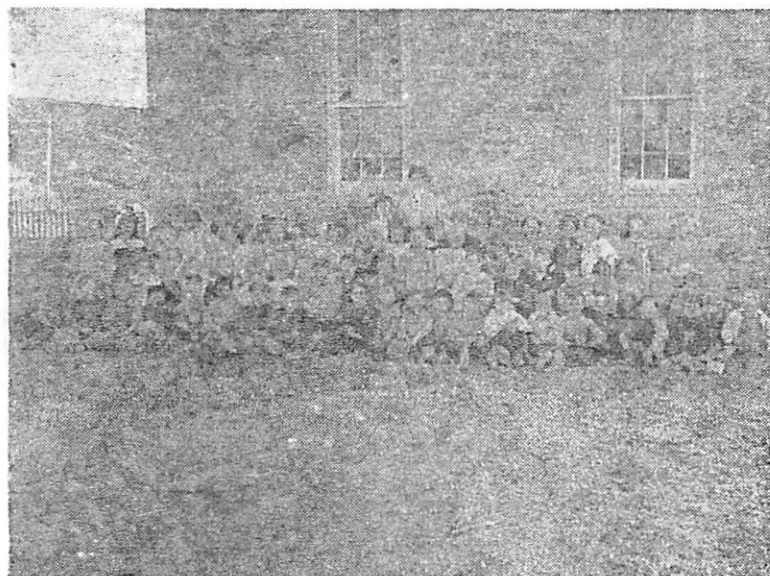
If those old walls could talk, many would be the tales they could tell, for here the first division of lands around Coalville was made. In its vestry the town of Coalville was incorporated and the officers were chosen to guide the destinies of this small community; the laws and rules were formulated here to govern the people; and many were the meetings held there to bring about the best interests of the people. There are some weird tales of the happenings of those early days. I find that nearly all of the people of that time donated very generously both in labor and cash to this building and the builders constructed it to resist the effects of time for it now stands a lasting monument to the earnest endeavors of those admirable early pioneers.

There was a bell in the belfry to call the children to school and also to warn the people of impending danger. This bell was last rung on the morning that the World War I Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918. At that time the bell was rung first by Mrs. Jane Beech, and then by Mrs. Minnie Peterson Brown.

This building was finished in the year 1865 and dedicated by President Brigham Young in the Fall of 1868. Summit Stake was organized in this building July 9, 1877, with W. W. Cluff as President, George Snyder, First, and Alma Eldredge, Second Counselors.

—By Mrs. Rhea M. Bagnell





This picture was taken about 1908.

Students who are in this picture are as follows:

Left to right, back row: ———, Gladys Ball, ———, Ellen Morby, ——— Peterson, Bennon Blonquist Farrell, Katherine Rigby, ———, Mildred Calderwood, Meda Bagnell Dalbey, LaRue Calderwood, Lucille Salmon, LaVon Shaw, Thelma Wilde, Geneive Swanson, ——— Robinson, Gretta Crittenden.

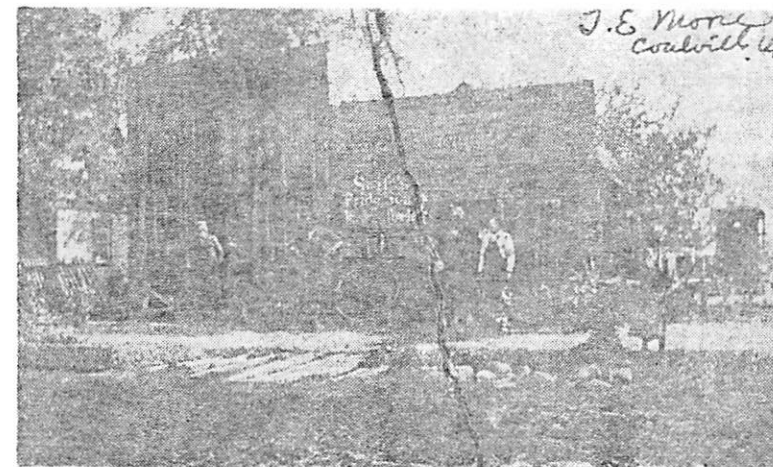
Left to right, second row: Gail Farnsworth, ———, Clyde Salmon, Arlando Hopkins, Gail Jensen, Art Allen, Jess Allen, Jakie Peterson, Parley Neeley, ———, ——— Wilde, ———, Dorothy O'Keefe, Edna Williams, Virginia Johnson, Madaline Ball.

Front row, left to right: Ross Croft, Elmer Rippon, ———, Harold Bullock, Wayne Wilde, Lue Neeley, Fred William, Lawrence Calderwood, ———Rhead, Raymond Hopkin, Aron Taylor, Melton Robinson, Theordore Robinson, Alton Ball, Clyde Wilde, Rudgar Lamb.

We think the Teachers name was Miss Renalds.

Some of the other teachers were: Nora Boyden, Miss Williams, Miss Morton, LaVinia Copley.

THE BLACKSMITH BUSINESS



This picture is of the first blacksmith shop, which Mr. Gentry owned. The elderly man with apron and cap is he at the left. This shop was in the lot by our courthouse of today.

About the year 1862, two men, Billie Ward and Ed Simons, opened a blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop in Coalville, Utah. They did all kinds of custom blacksmith work and remained in business for years, until they left town and moved to Evanston, Wyoming.

George Peterson and George Huffman succeeded Ward and Simons. Mr. Peterson did the blacksmith work and Mr. Huffman did the carpenter and wheelwright work. Mr. Jimmie Wignell and Robert Rippon worked in the shop with them and taught Mr. Huffman the carpenter and wheelwright trade. The four of them built a complete wagon and it was the best, also first wagon, built in Coalville and it stood up better than the factory built wagons. Mr. Rippon and Mr. Wignell learned their trades in England and were very fine workmen. About this time Samuel Gentry came to town from England and went into the blacksmith business. He was a very good blacksmith and did forge work, horse and ox shoeing, and set and repaired wagon tires and wagon wheels. He made his home in Coalville and raised a family. He lived here the rest of his life and died about 1912 at the age of 92.

Mr. Hanmer Lamb, a graduate of Mechanical Arts at the Agricultural College at Logan, Utah, opened a shop and did general blacksmith, wheelwright and horse shoeing. He stayed in business until about 1912 and then moved away and started business in Salem, Utah, where he now lives.

In 1906 John Pendleton opened up a horse shoeing shop and stayed in business just a few months.

In 1906 I (Thomas E. Moore), bought Mr. Pendleton's blacksmith tools and started a general blacksmith business. Specializing in horse shoeing, Mr. Ernest Wilde worked for me until 1916, when he went into business for himself and is still doing that kind of work for the community. In 1914 I, branched off into the Automobile Repair business and Farm Implement business and then I operated the three together. In 1918 I took the sales agency of Buick, Dodge, and Ford, and I am still in the Automobile business, selling Chevrolets and Buicks.

—Written by Thomas E. Moore

GRIST MILL OF COALVILLE

In the early 1870's a man by the name of R. H. Porter, came to Coalville and located on the West Bank of Chalk Creek, near where the Union Pacific Railroad runs to the Weber Mine. He took water out of Chalk Creek, in what they used to call a Mill Race and built, a "Water Power Grist Mill," as they called them in those days. Today they are called Flour Mills. He operated it for a few years. He later moved to Evanston, Wyoming and sold his mill to a man by the name of Thomas Welch, commonly known as "Jimmie the Miller." Mr. Welch operated the Flour Mill for a few years and then closed it down, and opened up a Water Power Planing Mill. He operated it for many years. He planed all of the lumber for this community. He then closed it and went to Texas and left the Mill to stand and waste away. This mill was located on the North side of Chalk Creek, near where Ward Morby's Service Station now stands.

There was one thing that happened at this time that I think ought to go down in history. That is about a man by the name of R. H. Potter living in the vicinity of Coalville

and who was very troublesome. He was a renegade white man who worked with the Indians and stole cattle and horses from the settlers. Mr. R. H. Porter, the miller, by mistake got one of Mr. R. H. Potter's letters, and in this letter he discovered a plan that had been made for his associates to join him and the Indians and massacre all the white settlers of Coalville. The white settlers arrested Potter and held him in jail, (the Old Rock School House was used for the jail). Ike Potter as he was known, knew his days were short and that he would likely be killed, so he and two of his associates broke jail. Ike Potter was killed where the Court House now stands. One of his associates was killed as he was crossing Chalk Creek where the highway now crosses Chalk Creek, and the other got away and was later arrested at Fort Douglas, Utah.

The letter that was to have been delivered to R. H. Potter and was delivered to R. H. Porter instead, was given to the mail carrier at the Stage Station at Needle Rocks on Yellow Creek about 12 miles South of Evanston, Wyoming.

Thomas Welsh was the lessee of the Gist Mill Company in December, 1892.

—Written by Thomas E. Moore

EARLY MUSIC and ENTERTAINMENT IN COALVILLE

In 1862 John William Simister came to Coalville from England. He was born in Evers Knols, Derbyshire, England, June 16, 1846. In 1864 he was in partnership with William J. and Frank H. Wright in a music store located on main street here in Coalville. Mr. Simister was a natural born musician and could play the organ, piano, and bass violin. He organized the first choir in Coalville. About 1884 he was selected as leader of the Summit Stake Choir, and he served in this capacity for over twenty years. He was organist during much of the time following, when George Beard became stake chorister. Mr. Simister would often carry his small organ on his back to entertainments and dances. He was the first one to play the pipe organ in the Stake House.

Some of the older residents here remember Louise Lusty Stevens, an organist after Mr. Simister.

George Beard was leader of the Summit Stake choir for

6 years. During this time he put on the operetta "Snow White" which was a grand affair and beautifully done.

Following Mr. George Beard as Stake Chorister was Joseph Barber and later David Barber. They were followed by Mrs. Judith A. Beard, who has been the Ward and Stake Chorister for more than twenty-six years and who still serves in that capacity. Mrs. Beard gave vocal training to senior and junior High School students in our High School and put on the first High School operettas here. In 1935, Mrs. Beard's stake choir of over 130 voices appeared in two sessions at the tabernacle at the General Conference held in Salt Lake City. Mrs. Beard is still active and interested in music, and her daughter, Rhea Stacey, has been a faithful organist and has served the Ward and, at times, the Stake in this capacity for many years.

Other organists to be remembered are Mrs. Louise Beard and Bessie Jones. Many others could be added to the list of musicians who have given time and talents. We must not forget Mrs. John Callis who as Miss Margaret Brown came from England and taught school in the old Blue Church. Later she married John Callis and began to teach others to play the piano. Hundreds of students went to her home for these lessons which she gave for twenty-five cents an hour. She was a wonderful music teacher and a grand person to know.

Some of the older residents here remember Thornton Lambert as a teacher of vocal lessons, also Luke Robinson, who came from England. He and his brother became piano tuners and operated a music store in Salt Lake City later on.

James Salmon, born in Scotland, April 21, 1834, organized a drum and fife band here with twelve or fifteen members. Most of the members were from Scotland. Later, about 1913 the drum and fife band included some old members and many new ones.

William J. and Frank Wright, with the Hobsons (Andrew and John Henry), of Hoytsville and sometimes with Dr. Visick at the piano, furnished the orchestra music for many of the dances.

Besides dancing, which consisted mostly of square dances and Virginia reels with callers, other forms of entertainment

were the Jubilee, parades, concerts, home dramatics and fairs. Fairs were held as early as 1883. The day began with the firing of a cannon at sunrise; later there was a parade, in which the brass band always played. There were races of all kinds—potato races, foot races of all kinds; horse shoe pitching; ball games and all kinds of sports and very few concessions. "Pink lemonade stirred with a spade," was the call heard from the booth. In the evening music contests of all kinds were held, solos, duets, choruses and instrumental numbers. The day finished with a big dance for everybody.

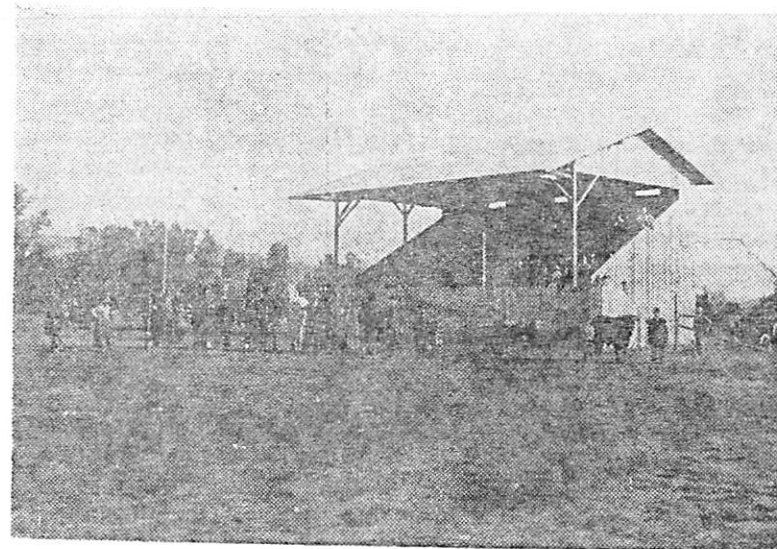
Mrs. Minnie Brown tells about people from Kamas and neighboring towns coming to Coalville in wagons and "white tops" to join in the 24th of July celebrations. The roads were dusty, and everyone wore a grass or linen duster over his best clothes.

Hoytsville and Coalville joined in a parade, meeting for the start of the parade at the "Eldredge spring" or what is known now as Spriggs' point. There were men dressed as Indians in this parade who enacted a peace treaty in which the Indians smoked the Peace pipe. Thomas Beard had two yoke of oxen and his family walked barefooted in the parade, with a band following them.

Mrs. Brown remembers the band chartering a car in 1884 when the branch line of the U. P. R. R. Co. to Park City was completed. They were seated in an open car and played as they passed through various places, particularly at any place where people had gathered, Wanship being one town thus honored.

Mrs. Brown helped decorate for a Stake Sunday School Jubilee held in the old Bowery, in what was the old city park. This site is now covered with water in the Echo Reservoir. Coalville prepared tables for each town with reservations marked on them. Sunflowers and sagebrush were used as decorations. Plenty of food was provided.

—Melva Reese and Clara Copley



Grand Stand, Old City Park

In 1877 a Dramatic Company was organized in Kamas, Utah, with Ward E. Pack, Sr. as manager, and George B. Leonard as stage manager. The first play to be put on was "Black Eyed Susan," Sarah E. Niebaur O'Driscoll taking the part of Susan. John Leslie Boyden of Coalville also belonged to this organization and took part in the above mentioned play. The play was first put on at Kamas; then they played at Heber, Charleston, Walsburg and Coalville. For the next eight years this company played in many towns of the State. Some of the other players I remember were Nathan Neibaur, Fred Leonard, Ward E. Pack, Jr., Marion Corbett, Edith Atwood, Martha Corbett and many others. Some of the plays were, "Wild Mab," "The Maniac Wife," "Lady Audley's Secret," "Good for Nothing," "Bitter Cold," "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

—By Mrs. Susie O'Driscoll.

COALVILLE'S FIRST BRASS BAND

On July 4th, 1933, we stood on the Main Street of Coalville to watch the parade with the North Summit High School Band leading—keeping step to the music and marching with military precision—and thought it an inspiring sight. As

they marched by, our thoughts wandered back to a tale told to us by the man who organized the first band in Coalville and of the difficulties under which they labored at times.



First Brass Band

In the month of October, 1854, a boy was born at Eastwood, Greasely Parrish, England, who at the age of 12 years joined a martial band (Drum and Fife) and learned to play a fife as a beginner, and who later learned to play nearly every wind instrument for he surely loved music.

At the age of nineteen in the year, 1873, he emigrated to Utah, arriving in Coalville during the month of October. After gaining employment here in the coal mines he made this his home town.

He and a few other hardy spirits proceeded to organize a band to help in cheering the people in those bitter times. The names of those who started that pioneer band were, Brigham Robinson (organizer and leader), Samuel Robinson, Hammersley Allgood, Frank Wright, Andrew Hobson, Sr., Edward Lambert, Wilson Lambert, Wm. Welsh, John (Johnny) Wilde, Joseph Barber, Sr., Harry Russell and two others whom he had forgotten. Each one bought his own instrument and they pooled their funds to buy the clothes to wear, which were their Sunday best.

They began to practice together and after much per-

severance were able to play a number of tunes fairly well when they were called to furnish the music for the celebration of the 24th of July, 1874. Mr. Robinson reminisced, "If you think it was easy to march and keep time to the music over those rutted roads, and when we got to the swamp just south of Chalk Creek bridge to step from stone to stone; from clod to clod or to willow bush root, you are mistaken; for we broke down and waded through to the best of our ability to again reassemble on the north side of Chalk Creek and to march down to the City Park where we played tunes all day and then wended our way back home, very tired, with a 'Thank You' for our pay." As time rolled by other men joined the band and each one was required to buy his own instrument and to furnish his share of the money to buy music. I, myself, in later years, have often seen them marching down the street on some holiday playing a tune with John (Grandpa) Wilson beating the large drum to keep them in time.

This band was called out on every festive occasion and also for political rallies. If they got paid with an eight gallon keg of beer for their labors it was about all of the pay they ever got, for theirs seemed to be a duty to help the people to enjoy themselves. If it was a duty, and it must have been regarded as such, to buy a costly instrument and music and then to donate their time without any pay, whatsoever, they must have regarded duty in a sterner sense than we do today; for without casting criticism at the band that I admired so much in the parade on the 4th, I stood and wondered if they could have done as well as those old timers under the conditions with which they had to contend. Many thanks to those hardy spirits! That early band has continued to grow and improve until we have the splendid band of today.

This Band known as the Coalville Brass Band, appeared at many different celebrations in and around Coalville, as well as sponsoring many excursions to the various resorts of the state. They won numerous prizes at Brigham City, Utah Peach Days, which they attended each year. The band was well received wherever they appeared. In those days a band of this kind rarely consisted of more than fifteen or twenty members. S. M. Robinson built one room (which is

part of the home of H. E. Calderwood) where the band practiced for a good many years. In later years the band, (under the direction of S. B. Robinson) practiced in a room above the Summit Furniture and Mercantile store, now occupied by the Soil Conservation Service. In addition to appearing at all of the celebrations the band gave concerts on main street; serenaded the town on Christmas morning; and played for various political rallies. When they played on the streets at night the light was furnished by coal oil burning torches. We also played for a good many band dances which were very popular in those days.

—Written by Pearl Gunn,
Clara Copley and
Rhea M. Bagnell

FIRST JEWELRY STORE Owned by William G. Johnston



Johnston Jewelry Store

William G. Johnston was born on the 24th of September in the year 1850, in Orkney, Scotland. He was baptized in the Mormon Church the 7th of February, 1875, and came to Utah in 1878.

When they arrived in Salt Lake City father was wearing kilts, and Alexander Wright, working on the Temple at that time, saw them walking up from the depot and came out to meet them, as he knew they had come from Scotland. The next day father got work as a carpenter on the Salt Lake Temple. After staying in Salt Lake for a year they moved to Coalville and the first house they lived in was the one now owned by Harold Bullock.

Father got work at the Wasatch mine as a carpenter and after working there a year or two he bought the large lot now owned by the Thomas Welsh family, which at that time had only a small log house on it. The next year he built a large two room home and a small jewelry shop. He went into business as a jeweler, as he had spent seven years learning the jewelry trade in Scotland when he was a boy.

At that time there was a coal mine across the railroad track from their home and a large number of men were employed there.

About 1904 they moved to Main Street where he continued in the jewelry business. In 1911 and again in 1921 Father and Mother went to Europe and to the old home in Scotland and were planning the third trip when Father took seriously ill. He died March 22, 1930.

He was also a wheelwright and had his shop where Mr. P. H. Neeley's garage now stands. He also put the furniture together and was carpenter for the Co-op store.

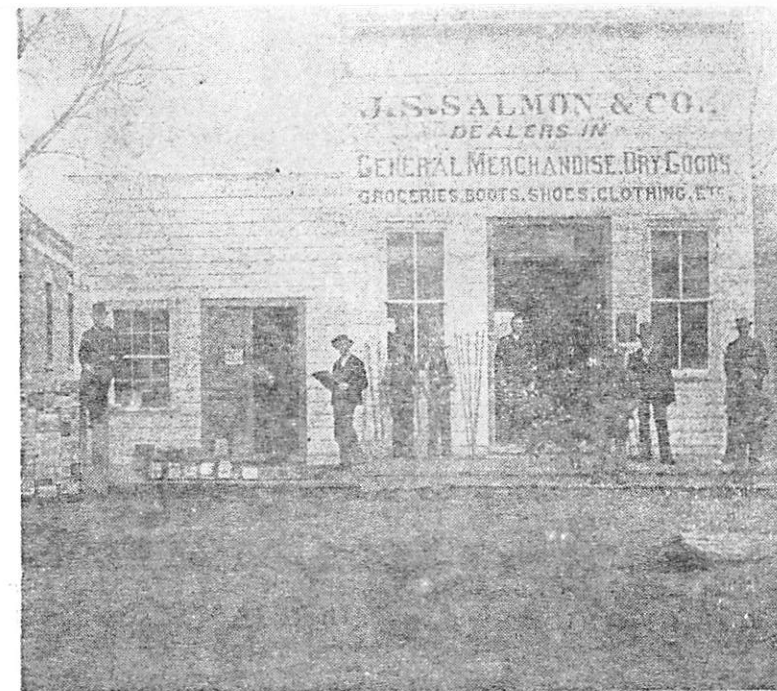
He used to charge \$1.50 for cleaning a watch, main spring \$1.00, and a crystal twenty-five cents.

—Written by his daughter, Belva J. Birch

J. S. SALMON COMPANY STORE

This store was established about 1882-83. It was a General Store and sold meat, groceries, dry goods, and farm implements. It was owned by Robert Salmon and his son, J. S. Salmon.

Another store was operated by Margaret Salmon who established her business about 1892, selling dry goods, such as ladies suits, coats, dresses and underwear for children. Also she learned the making of hats at the Paris Store in Salt Lake



J. S. Salmon & Co. Store, 1882-1883

City, Utah. This company helped her to get her business established. She made all her own hats. She started in the building that J. S. Salmon had occupied. Later on she moved it across the street where Bullock's service station now stands. Agnes Salmon and Helen Steel learned the millinery business from Maggie Salmon (as we all called her) and helped her for a number of years. Maggie Salmon also did painting.

—by Elizabeth Simister

THE CITY COUNCIL IN DECEMBER 31, 1892

The City Council of Coalville City met in special session last evening with Mayor Beard presiding and Councilmen Hodson, W. H. Smith, J. A. Smith, Callis, Ball, Buchanan and Wright present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer's Report

The treasurer's report for December showed the following

financial condition:

Receipts—

Balance	\$ 368.89
Amount received on licenses	263.50
Amount received on taxes	506.91
Amount received on poll taxes	1.50
Amount received from city park	25.00
Sale of real estate	25.00

\$1,190.30

Disbursements—

Redeemed warrants	\$ 585.46
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Balance on hand Dec. 30\$ 604.85

Reports of City Officers

The recorder submitted his report, which, with the treasurer's report, was referred to committee on finance.

The waterwaster submitted his report, with a list of delinquents, which was found to be satisfactory and accepted. In regard to the uncollected water tax of the Coalville Grist Mill Company, Thomas Welsh, the lessee of the Company was present and asked that, as he had done considerable work on the water course, the tax be remitted. Beside the delinquent amount of the mill company there were other delinquents which swelled the amount to \$46.51. The matter of the mill company and an oral petition presented by Mr. Welsh were referred to the committee on water supply who were instructed to consider the claims of Mr. Welsh for labor performed.

The committee on improvements reported the report of the road supervisor as correct in every particular.

The committee on city property reported that they had sold the oat crop in city park for \$25, a piece of land to the People's Mercantile Company for \$25, and had leased a piece of land to John Lord for \$5, until such a time as the city should require the land.

The committee on claims reported favorably on the bills of the Chronicle (newspaper) for \$4, of Mr. Gentry (blacksmith) for \$1.75, and of John Boyden for \$1.85, and the report was accepted.

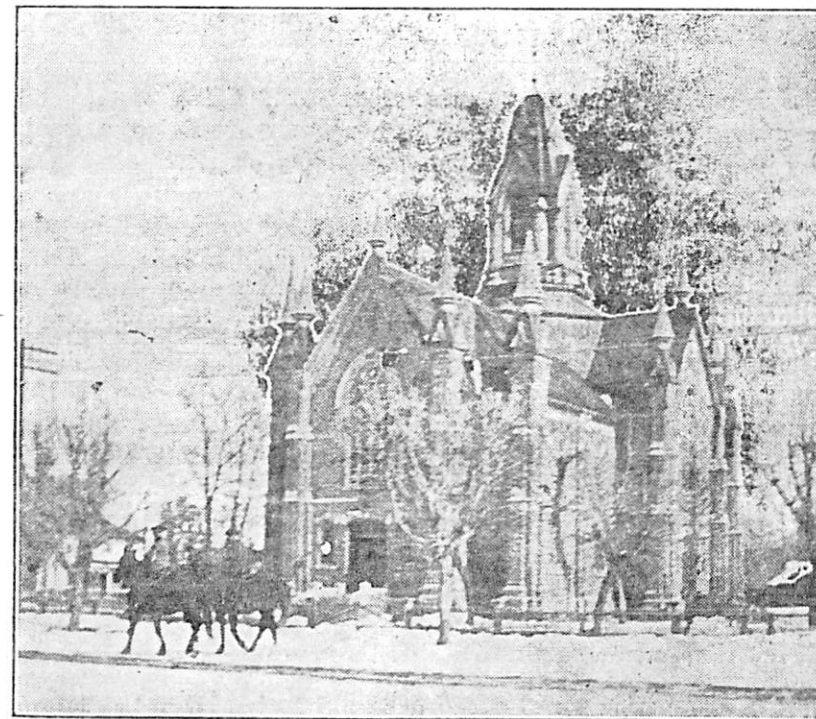
J. H. Ball reported that the land question in Spring Hollow so long on the tapis had been settled and the right of ways procured as desired. The committee was thanked for their services.

William Hodson then moved that the city purchase of R. H. Road and George Ruff ten rods of land and the bridge on Fourth East Street south of First North Street, and that the amount of purchase be \$95. After considerable discussion and opposition from W. H. Smith and J. H. Ball the appropriation was made.

Moved and seconded that each of the council be presented with a bound copy of the city ordinances.

The council then adjourned until tonight at 9:30 o'clock, when they will finish their business for the term.

SUMMIT STAKE HOUSE



Summit Stake House

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has always been devoted to the erecting of finer houses of worship. As the first need of the early settlers in the Weber valley was a means for subsistence, so the second seemed to be adequate places of worship. Soon after the organization of Summit Stake of Zion (July 8-9, 1877) which comprised all of the settlements in Summit County, Utah, and the western part of Wyoming, it was deemed necessary to erect a Stake Tabernacle. A committee composed of Elders T. L. Allen, Andrew Hobson, George Dunfore, Charles Richins and Chester Staley was appointed to consider plans and to make estimates for such a building as, in their judgment, would be suitable to the needs of the people. A ground plan providing for a main building 90 x 45 feet with transepts 8 x 25 feet on the two sides and west end, and a vestry 22 x 25 feet on the east end, was prepared, together with a recommendation that rock and brick material be used in the construction of the proposed building. This plan was submitted to a Stake Priesthood meeting held in the Wanship Ward. After fully discussing the matter the report of the committee was unanimously adopted. The meeting thereupon appointed a guiding committee composed of W. W. Cluff, Alma Eldredge, John Boyden, T. L. Allen, Alma L. Smith, Andrew Hobson and Charles Richins. The committee met and organized by appointing W. W. Cluff, chairman and superintendent, Alma Eldredge, secretary; Alma L. Smith, Treasurer; and T. L. Allen, architect and builder. The architect was instructed by the committee to make an elevation plan of the proposed building, said plan to be submitted to the First Presidency of the Church for their approval.

President John Taylor invited the Church Architect, T. O. Angel and Obed Taylor, a noted builder, and a number of other prominent mechanics of Salt Lake to examine the plan. After a careful examination by all, as to general architectural appearance, and a measurement of the proportions as to the height, length and width, the plan was approved, the presidency recommending that it be followed out by the Latter-day Saints of Summit Stake.

This recommendation was submitted at a Priesthood meet-

ing of the leading men of the Stake, and the meeting, by unanimous vote, instructed the building committee to secure a suitable lot in Coalville and to take immediate steps to commence the building.

The present location was secured and ground for the foundation was broken in the spring of 1879.

In digging the foundation trench, quicksand and gravel were encountered, making it necessary to go down nine to eleven feet to reach bedrock. Five hundred cord of native rock was put in the foundation walls, six hundred thousand brick made on the ground were used in the building, and about 75,000 feet of native lumber was used in the room and tower alone.

The corner stone was laid by Apostle Franklin D. Richards on August 7, 1879, and in this pier are the Bible, Book of Mormon and other sacred writings and pictures of W. W. Cluff, Alma Eldredge and Ward E. Pack. The building commenced about twelve years after the organization of the Stake.

October 6th, 1886, the building was so far completed that a general conference of the Church was held in it, since which time it has served both the Stake and the Coalville ward.

The cost of the building was something over \$55,000, which was contributed principally by the Saints of the Stake.

As far as we know the Stake house was painted by a Mr. Olsen. It has never been painted since until this summer of 1947.

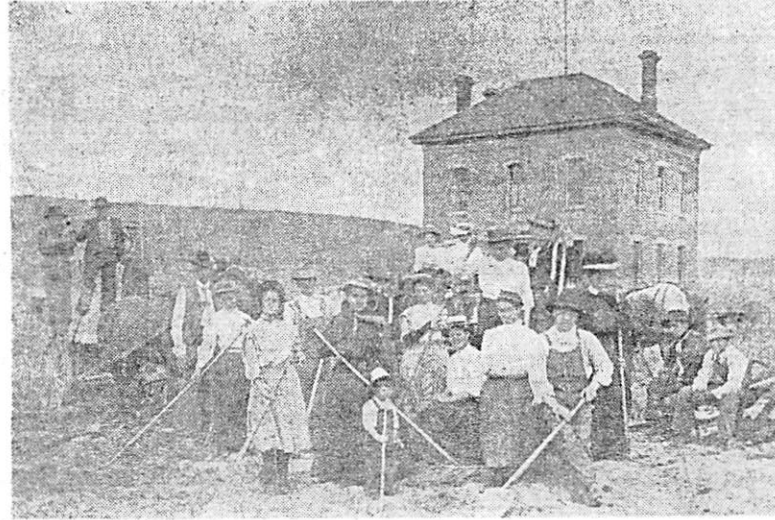
In 1941 remodeling operations were started on the Summit Stake House. The cost of operations was set by the Stake presidency at \$40,000.

—By Mrs. Rhea M. Bagnell and
Susie D. Wilde.

THE SUMMIT STAKE ACADEMY IN 1892

The Academy was founded in 1892 by a charter given by President Wilford Woodruff. It was opened in the upper room of the Co-op store building on the west side of Main Street, with J. G. Nelson and wife as teachers. The school continued for several years, being held now in one build-

ing, now in another, and finally in the frame building which is at present used as the Academy dormitory. Many persons are very grateful for the things which they learned during this period of the work of the Academy. However, after some time it was found necessary to close the school for a little while.



Summit Stake Academy

In 1905 the present Academy building was purchased and the school was reopened. The location of the building is ideal for a high school. It is just far enough out to be away from the busy streets; and yet it is near enough to be easily reached by the students. This, together with the pleasant outlook up and down the valley, makes it a very happy selection as a site for the school.

The Academy offers two courses—a preparatory course open to young men and young women who have outgrown the public schools without having completed the eighth grade, and a high school course which embraces the first three years of the high school work, open to all students who have completed the eighth grade. In the field of mechanic arts and domestic economy, the Academy offers two years in wood work, two years in sewing, and two years in cooking.

In addition to the regular school work, opportunity is furnished for the students to engage in other activities: debating, glee clubs, and literary societies have been organized. The Academy has also maintained a lecture and entertainment course for the benefit of the students and all others who can attend. In past years we have heard such lecturers as Daggy, Follensbee and Gearhart; such entertainers as Plumstead and Miss Lynn; such musicians as Miss Steinman and several others. This year we have had the poet-philosopher Edmund Vance Cooke, who recites his own poetry. The others who are coming this year will be one entertainer, one lecturer and two concert companies.

Although the school is supported by the church, students who are non-members are accepted on equal terms as members of the church. The church is willing to provide us a good high school and to pay practically the whole expense of running it if we will only support it by sending a sufficient number of students to justify the expenditure. Many students are attending the school now and many more have attended it in times past who could not have gone away to school. We have the school secure for this year, we can make it permanent if we will fill it to overflowing with students.

The Principal at the time this article was written about 1892 was William Z. Terry.

—Rewritten by Rhea M. Bagnell

The old Summit County Court house commenced in 1871, was used as a court house and jail.

The large room in the upper story was often used for dances and plays. Joseph and John Salmon and Lenore E. Boyden and others took part in these plays.

In 1905 it was used as a school house and was known as the Summit Stake Academy.

Valate Elliot, Nora Young, Mr. Jensen, Randall I. Jones, and Miss Hestler were among the first teachers. Later William Z. Terry, William Manning and Artimesia Bleak Powell taught there. It was torn down about 1918.

—This was written by Clara Copley and related by Minnie P. Brown.

land of the entire Kamas Valley. The farms in this section are more free from frost than any other section in Oakley. Thus quite naturally this section of Oakley was settled rapidly by those people who wanted to farm.

Oakley proper is built partly in the river bottoms and partly on the bench. The soil here is fairly good for farms and there are pasture lands which are valuable in the dairy business.

Boulderville is, as its name implies, a rocky section where a great deal of water is necessary.

Oakley was first known as Oak Creek and was thus named from the fact that a nearby canyon was so thickly covered with oaks. Later the name Oakley was sent in as the official name by W. H. Stevens. Sunday School records show that this change in name occurred between November 7, 1886 and May 15, 1887.

First Explorers To Our Town

Wild animals can probably be classed as the first explorers into our valley. Some of our pioneers still can recall huge herds of elk and deer rambling about in the hills and crossing from one canyon to another. Fur bearing animals were here in abundance for even today we find the mink, beaver, bear, coyote, muskrat, badger, and skunk. The skunks were so numerous that one of our early settlers, Jim Evans, found it profitable to operate a skunk farm at the mouth of the South Fork of Weber canyon. The story is told how he had skunks which would come at his call just like kittens.

Fish of various types and in numerous quantities were the first explorers of our streams. Mountain trout and herring were here in great numbers. It was nothing for a fisherman to come home with a huge basket of fish which his wife would salt and store away for future use.

Then came the Indians, exploring and hunting in our town. This must have been a choice hunting ground for here was plenty of green grass which would fatten the deer, elk, and other animals.

Old Washiki would lead his Indians stealthily through the valley, wisely choosing the best places for trails and camp sites. Almost invariably his trails led along the ridges, seldom

in the bottom of the canyons, for he was a wise leader and a good friend of the white man. In his veins ran the blood of the Ute Indians.

Many of our pioneers can recall stories of the Indians who came into the town to beg our food and curiously to view the towns of the white men. One old squaw became almost a permanent guest in the town. She would beg for food and sometimes trade wild roots for the white man's potatoes.

Weber, too, explored our town for he went thru the mountains where the Weber river heads and glowing were the descriptions and accounts of his experiences here.

Then came the Mormon pioneers. Parley P. Pratt was sent here by his leader as early as 1850 to find out just what possibilities there were for colonization. His report was a good valley, abundance of grass and plenty of water.

Coming Of Early Settlers

In 1853 Thomas Rhodes moved into Oakley. He squatted on what we know today as the Elif Franson home and built a few corrals and stables for he ran a herd of cattle in the meadow southward.

As early as '64 and '65 quite a number of new lights were appearing, for Morgan Lewis, Daniel Lewis, Alma Williams, Clint Williams, John Simpson, and Bert Peterson moved into the valley. They occupied the land formerly used by Rhodes to graze his cattle. Daniel Lewis says: "these early settlers lived in dug outs on the banks of the Weber river at Oakley during their first winter here. The early pioneers liked to be near water and there was also plenty of wood for winter use and more protection from the cold winter winds."

A trapper from Wanship, Richard Wickle, moved to Oakley in 1866 and took up some land east of the school house. He was interested, of course, in trapping and did not move his family here and so was here only about two years.

Coming Of Permanent Settlers

Oakley Proper

To William Stevens and his wife, Emma Crowder, we must really give the credit of being our first permanent settlers. They moved here in 1868 and through their influence some of their children came in the early 1870's to make their home here.